

- _____ 1. Of the five major Italian states that dominated Italy in the 15th century, which was able to avoid evolving into despotism - being ruled instead by a successful merchant oligarchy?
A. Venice B. Naples C. Milan D. the Papal States E. Florence
2. Name of the ruling family which brought stability and order to Florence in the early 15th century?

3. In Renaissance Florence, of all the important recoveries of the past, none stands out more than the revival of ancient Greek studies, especially the works of _____.
4. The "*Florentine* _____" was an informal gathering of influential Florentine scholars devoted to the revival of the works of the ancient Greek scholar mentioned in the previous question.
5. The Donation of _____, a fraudulent document written between 750 and 800, was claimed to be a grant of vast territories made by the Roman Empire to the pope. It was, however, exposed as a forgery in the 15th century by the Italian Renaissance scholar, _____.
6. _____ is the use of shading to enhance naturalness in paintings.
7. _____ - an expression of strange, even abnormal style in art, giving freer reign to the subjectivity of the artist, it was a reaction against the simplicity and symmetry of High Renaissance art. The later works of Michelangelo marked the passing to this new style.
8. The Treaty of _____ was a political alliance - between Milan, Naples, and Florence - directed against the united front of Venice and the Papal States, which created a balance of power within Italy.
9. Milanese ruler responsible for inviting the French to invade Italy: _____
10. Radical Florentine preacher who claimed that the arrival of French invaders in 1495 was a long-delayed and fully justified divine vengeance on the immorality of the Florentines. He would rule Florence as a French puppet for three years before being overthrown, imprisoned, and executed: _____
11. Perhaps the most corrupt pope ever to sit on the papal throne, _____ openly promoted the political careers of his children, and the efforts of his family to secure political power in Romagna.
12. Pope Julius II was nicknamed "*the '_____ pope' for bringing the papacy to a peak of military prowess and diplomatic intrigue.*"
13. _____ According to Kagan, the most significant, long-term effect of the Concordat of Bologna was...
 - A. the papacy retained control over the French clergy.
 - B. it helped keep France Catholic after the outbreak of the Reformation.
 - C. it forced France out of Italy once and for all.
 - D. the papacy abandoned all rights to collect annates in France.
 - E. the papacy recognized the superiority of church councils over papal authority.
14. Deeply nationalistic, and longing to see Italy reunited after all foreign armies had been driven out, Machiavelli believed that only a strongman from the _____ family could impose order on so divided and selfish a people as the early 16th century Italians.
15. Which city was sacked by the army of H.R. Emperor Charles V in 1527? _____
16. The "*prime exemplar of state-controlled religion*" prior to the Reformation, its rulers exercised almost total control over the church - placing religion in the service of national unity: _____
17. In order to "*end the perversion of English justice by 'over-mighty subjects,'*" and to insure a more equitable court system in England, King Henry VII created the Court of _____.
18. Agreement reached between the H.R.E. and the major German territorial rulers to establish a seven-member electoral college to elect successor Holy Roman Emperors? _____

19. _____ According to Kagan, which of the following statements is **FALSE** with regards to the development of printing?
- A. Standardized texts made anyone who could read an instant authority.
 - B. The first printing presses in Europe were operated in German cities and states.
 - C. Printing made it possible for humanists to convey their ideas to laypeople and clerics.
 - D. Printing stripped power and influence away from elites in both church and state.
 - E. Especially popular were books of religion, calendars, almanacs, and "how-to" books.
20. Desiderius Erasmus was known as the "_____ of the humanists."
21. _____ According to Kagan, all of the following are **TRUE** of Desiderius Erasmus, **EXCEPT**?
- A. He sought major reform of the Catholic Church.
 - B. He believed that the Christian sources were best understood in the vernacular.
 - C. He saw disciplined study of the classics and the Bible as the best way to reform society.
 - D. His dialogues, known as *Colloquies*, were intended to teach good manners and language.
 - E. He believed in the notion of *philosophia Christi*, or piety in imitation of Christ.
22. Banned by the Catholic Church, all of Erasmus's works were placed on the Church's *Index of*
_____.
23. Rudolf Agricola was known as the "father of _____ humanism."
24. _____ Which of the following best describes the *Reuchlin Affair*?
- A. The humanist writings of Reuchlin were burned and discarded because he was Jewish.
 - B. The writings of Reuchlin created a feeling of pro-Jewish sentiment throughout Germany.
 - C. The affair destroyed the notion of "academic freedom" in Europe for centuries.
 - D. The writings of Reuchlin on Jewish learning were defended by German humanists.
 - E. The writings of Reuchlin were attacked as un-Christian by Martin Luther.
25. In Spain, Francisco Jimenez de Cisneros enforced a strict religious orthodoxy after 1508 from his position as "Grand _____" of the Spanish Inquisition.